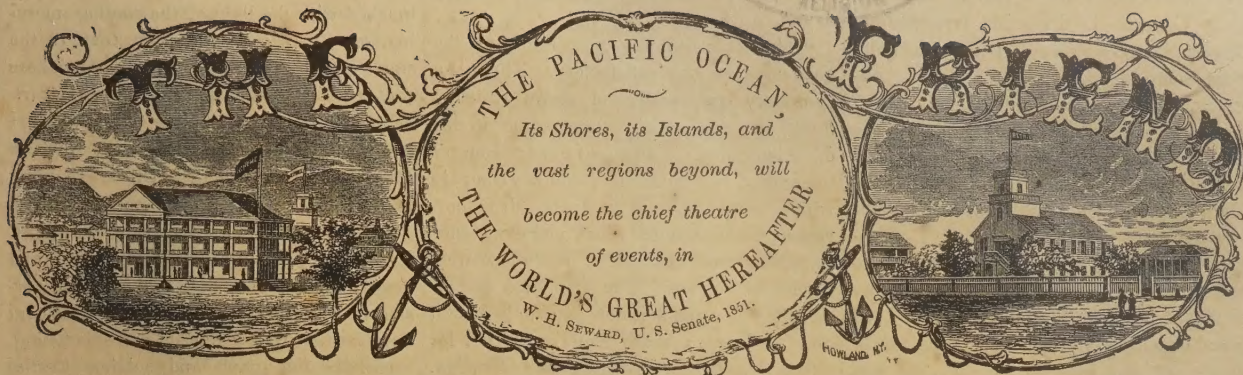




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HONOLULU, JANUARY 1, 1877.

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THE FRIEND.

JANUARY 1, 1877.

THE GREAT HEREAFTER OF THE PACIFIC.

We have full faith in the grand future awaiting the inhabitants of the islands and the shores of the Pacific Ocean. For thousands of years the "Star of Empire" has been westward. Since the first issue of the FRIEND in January, 1843, we have witnessed an onward movement which is almost incredible. When the United States exploring expedition under Wilkes returned from the Pacific in 1841, this part of the world was almost unknown to the nations of Europe and America. Since that period California, Oregon, Alaska and other portions of the shores of the Pacific, have marvelously loomed up into the horizon. The wave from over the Rocky Mountains has met a wave from the shores of China and Japan. There is now a mingling of waters creating a vast commotion among the nations. When England opened China, and the United States Japan, those nations little imagined the influence which four or five hundred millions would have upon the world, when their old and conservative policy was broken up. There is no turning back. The gates have been opened; they cannot be shut. Commerce and trade are to have their influence, but Christianity is also to come in and exert an influence as potent as when the Roman empire submitted to the Cross. Dwelling on these islands of the Pacific, we are so situated as to witness the grand sur-

ging and commotion among these nations dwelling on the shores of the Pacific, commencing at Cape Horn, passing up the coasts of South and North America, thence crossing over to Asiatic shores and so onward around and among the Australian Colonies, and all the Polynesian Islands. There is no longer quiet and stagnation, but activity and enterprise. A century is a short period in the world's history, but another century's development in the Pacific is to bring the balance of power much farther westward from the meridian of Greenwich. We see in this mighty movement a fulfillment of the old Hebrew prophet's prediction, "I will overturn, overturn, overturn it, and it shall be no more until He come whose right it is; and I will give it *Him*."

NEW VESTRY.—The Finance Committee for collecting funds to erect the new vestry and repair the Bethel, are still at work. They hoped to have been able to report on the first of this month, but the work is still unfinished, although being rapidly pushed forward. Thus far the improvements appear to meet the public approval. The subscription is still insufficient, and some three hundred dollars more needed to paint and suitably seat the building. Persons favorably disposed are invited to send forward their subscriptions. As a building to accommodate the Chinese congregation it is much needed, until they shall have a church of their own.

AN OLD RESIDENT GONE.—Died at Ewa, on this island, on Tuesday last, John Williams, aged 77 years, a resident of these islands for nearly fifty years. He was the last known survivor of the ill-fated Boki expedition which left Honolulu in two vessels in December, 1828, to gather sandalwood in the South Pacific. One of the vessels, with the chief Boki on board, never returned to port, and the other arrived at Honolulu in August 1829, with twenty survivors only out of a company of 226 that embarked in her—the rest having died of disease and famine. Williams continued until a few years past to follow his avocation as a seaman, and was in one of the whalers destroyed by the *Shenandoah* in 1864. A claim of several hundred dollars was recently awarded him at Washington. He belonged originally, we believe to the state of Maine, and it is thought that Williams was an assumed name. He leaves children, in whose favor he recently made a will.—P. C. A.

THE CENTENNIAL--THE END.

It is highly gratifying and satisfactory from so many sources, to receive assurances that the "Centennial," has proved a grand success. As private correspondence often contains hints and suggestions relative to public affairs and enterprize, which indicate the drift of popular sentiment, it is with much pleasure that we now allow some of our correspondents to speak. A gentleman, writing from Brooklyn, who had just visited Philadelphia thus writes under date of Nov. 28th:

"We spent two days at the Centennial in May, and a week in September, and did not fail to visit the Sandwich Island Department. Altogether the Centennial has been a perfect success. I never saw so many people congregated together, with so few drawbacks. All seemed anxious to be polite to their neighbors and give as little trouble as possible. I did not hear of a single case of rudeness or ill-behaviour during the six months it was open."

After this opinion of a New York Broker, we give an extract from the letter of a lady writing from Baltimore, under date of Nov. 25th, who visited the islands nine months ago:

"An opportunity was afforded me of seeing the Great Exhibition, with great comfort and in company with an appreciating congenial friend. The first day, we went into the Hawaiian Department, and there I felt quite at home, surrounded by Miss Andrews' ferns, the case of birds from Hilo, the kegs of sugar from Capt. Makee's place, (where I was so delightfully entertained for a week) the table and lady's stand, (which I had seen at the cabinet maker's in Honolulu, when he was preparing to send them away.) I almost imagined I might be in a room somewhere, at the Sandwich Islands, so familiar did everything look and so pleasant was the association, that I could not refrain from registering

my name in the Visitor's Book. To return to the Centennial. I met Mr. Lyman, from Cleveland, who was on a visit to Honolulu, some months ago. I also met Miss Armstrong, whom your son introduced. I send you the *Enquirer*, giving an account of the closing exercises of the "Centennial." I saw the grand fire-works from the top of the Main Building, where we had secured seats. I thought it was very good in the Englishman Broek to make such a display to celebrate our Independence. They were worthy of the nation from which we sprung. I felt proud of our mother country, when I looked on the rare and beautiful exhibits, she sent to honor our Centennial,—indeed all nations brought their gifts, and it would properly be called a "World's Fair." I can only say with Esther: "the half had not been told me," and that I felt thankful for the opportunity of seeing and studying the works of Art and Nature and Science, by which I was surrounded."

Another correspondent exclaims:

"What shall I say about the Centennial? I feel so powerless to say anything at all, and feel that by my silence, I shall probably be far more eloquent than by any words I can use. It was so overwhelmingly grand, and I felt so exceedingly unimportant, that I wanted to keep just as quiet as possible. No one word more completely conveys my feelings than *satisfaction*, and that of the most thorough type. No poor wave-tossed voyager ever heralded with more joy the sight of land than I did the birds, and corals, and welcoming home-objects which had each a special greeting for me in the midst of this strange new world of sights and sounds. I fairly learned to love that dear little nook, which seemed to carry me thousands of miles away, as the Magic Carpet might have done, which we read about in the Arabian Nights. Certainly, we Hawaiians have reason to be proud of the way in which our little kingdom has been represented. Mr. Hitchcock was exceedingly kind and cordial, and made it very agreeable for me. I scarcely ever was in the room for a few moments but that I met some one from the islands, or who had been there.

"I spent six or seven full days on the grounds, and the most of the time the weather was perfect. The first day or two I went systematically, but the grandeur of the whole kept so growing on me, that I felt it was impossible to think of seeing everything, and must be satisfied with a general idea. One, at last reaches a point beyond which sight-seeing is rather a duty than a pleasure. I might close my eyes for months and never be at a loss for sights and thoughts. I have

been around the world in less than "eighty days."

"The Main Building is on the whole the most complete and satisfactory. There is a symmetry and perfection there, which I think you miss to a certain extent in the other buildings. You pass from one country to another, in regular order and can compare with ease the different products. It is marvellous the sensations which you experience in passing from one side of some tapestried barrier to another. You step from one atmosphere into another, now you are in Japan, now in Egypt; South America, is left for Africa; Italy for Norway and Sweden. I spent a portion of an afternoon with friends visiting China and Japan. Then they went to Italy and I to Australia, and we arranged to meet again in Norway, but in some way or other we missed each other and never met again. You are jostled by all the peoples of the earth—nations come and go as you advance—the centuries seem as nothing, viewed from your elevated stand-point. One's thoughts are full of rare old bronzes of marvelous carvings; curious and dainty work in precious stones; bales of carpetings and cloths, looms of silks and laces; all these overlaying ponderous foundations of iron and stone, built up by patient, toiling, busy men. You are in a dream where color and form run riot. You feel there is too much and you are glad of the crowd which brings you down to the common level again, and such a crowd! The numbers of visitors on the Centennial grounds are enormous. In many of the buildings, it is almost impossible to make your way around. But if you lose a little here and there, it is more than compensated for by the wonderful sights around you. I think I enjoyed the crowd more than anything else! It was so exceedingly interesting to note the kind, earnest, amused, wondering faces about you, stretching off without end. Every one seemed happily bent on having a good time.

I was very much interested in the Art Building. I am not enough of a critic to be on the lookout for flaws and faults, but enjoy intensely whatever pleases me. There was one place in the American section of Monumental Hall where I was much impressed by two pictures. One end of the room was covered with that gigantic, painfully real picture of Rothenthal's, the battle of Gettysburg. It is exceedingly painful in its realism. Near that hangs a small painting by a San Francisco artist, Rosenthal, which created such a *furor* at the time it was first exhibited. I believe many find much fault with it, but I have never been more impressed with any painting than with this. Turning from the grim and gory battle piece

to the peace and solemn quiet of "Elaine," touched with the light of the coming morning, was like passing from the fury of the storm into the stillness of the calm. There was another section in the English Department where I saw two pictures of which I had often heard, by Benjamin West, "The Death of Wolfe" and "Christ Blessing Little Children;" but the theme is endless.

In Machinery Hall I was completely lost. I wandered pitifully hither and thither, and longed for some sensible and practical person to set me right. I saw a great deal however that was wonderful and interesting, especially the grand and sublime Corliss engine. Then there are "Agricultural Hall," "Horticultural Hall," "Government Building," "State Buildings," etc., but their name is legion. I am glad I have had an opportunity to see the greatest wonder of the age. Since I left I find it looms up grander than ever, just as Niagara does the longer you gaze.

But never did or shall poet, author or painter more fully, clearly and concisely convey an idea of its marvelous and stupendous character than did that girl whose name is unknown to the world, but whose note finds a response in every visitor's heart,

"Dear mother,

"Oh! oh!! oh!!! oh!!!! oh!!!!

"Yours truly."

Ceremonies of the Closing Day.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The ceremony of closing the exhibition was begun this morning with a federal salute of thirteen guns. A little after one o'clock the city troops entered the building, and proceeding to the main hall formed a hollow square about the platform erected at the north end. A few moments after two o'clock President Grant arrived, and was greeted with hearty applause as he ascended the platform. The orchestra then performed Wagner's "Inauguration March." The invocation was then delivered by Rev. Jas. A. Seiss of Philadelphia.

Addresses were also delivered by Hon. A. T. Goshorn and Gen. Hawley, the orchestra performing Beethoven's fifth symphony and the chorus singing the Hallelujah Chorus from the Messiah between the speeches. After the enthusiasm had subsided General Hawley announced that the president of the United States would give a telegraphic signal for the stopping of the great Corliss engine, and at the same moment would announce the close of the exhibition. President Grant accordingly rose and gave the required signal by a wave of his left hand, accompanying the act with this declaration: "I declare the centennial international exhibition of 1876 closed." Simultaneously with the utterance of the official announcement it was instantly communicated by telegraph directly to London.

All present here united in singing the Doxology, the chorus and orchestra joining. As the last echoes died away the audience quietly dispersed.

Rev. Joseph Cook.

Some months ago, we read a very able and remarkable article in the American *Bibliotheca Sacra*, entitled, "Decline of Rationalism in German Universities," by Joseph Cook, A. M. of Boston. Having never previously heard of this writer, as this article was so very thorough and scholarly we made enquiries, when in the U. S. respecting the writer, and learned that he was a graduate of Yale College and Andover theological seminary and was a Congregational orthodox minister of the gospel. We also learned that he had spent several years in Germany and among the learned man of Europe, and now was a preacher and lecturer, at large. While passing through Norwich, Ct., we heard him preach a remarkable sermon, upon "Conscience" and again heard him speak at the Tremont Temple in Boston. It appears that his lectures have created a profound interest in Boston, and are now the principal topic of discussion, in that Athens of America, where there are so many active minds. We are indebted to Judge Austin, for copies of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, containing a full report of these lectures, the subject—*Does Death End All?*

In the lectures, Mr. Cook, evinces talents of a high order and extensive research. Those believing in Huxley, Darwin and writers of that class, have met with a man not afraid to meet them upon their own ground and discuss the absurdity of the theory of Materialists. If this is not the "war of the giants," yet it is a war where men keen, subtle, philosophical, and well-read, are giving and taking blows, and woe-betide the smaller combatants who thrust themselves into the arena. Scarcely a hall, sufficiently large, can be found in Boston, to accommodate the crowds, who are so eager to hear Mr. Cook. Mr. Austin thus writes us under date of November 27th :

"We have been attending the lectures of Joseph Cook (whom you spoke to me of when in Boston) and like them much. I sent you the two last lectures 'Does Death End All?' I shall not believe in Evolution until the chasm between the *animate* and *inanimate*, shall be satisfactorily bridged over."

☞ We would acknowledge from our old "Compagnon de Voyage," Judge Austin, papers relating to General Cesnola's recent discoveries in Cyprus, where it was our privilege in January, 1870, to inspect with him some remarkable "antiques" and "curios," which the General, had just exhumed from the ruins of an ancient Temple

of Venus. We enjoyed the rare opportunity of examining these "reliques" when first dug up and which have attracted so much attention in Europe and America. The recent discoveries relate to a period prior to both Roman and Grecian occupancy of the Isle of Cyprus. These "reliques," are valued at £12,000 or \$60,000 :

"The result of these tedious labors was the discovery of the treasure which is now offered to the trustees of the British Museum, and will probably, subject to the report of Dr. Birch and Mr. Newton, become the property of the nation. It is, indeed, an amazing treasure to which the finder introduced us the other day, for the contents of the first found chamber proved to be not fewer than 550 objects of gold and gems, consisting of diadems, or portions of diadems, and perfect rings, earrings, bracelets, necklets, large solid coiled armlets, some being nearly as thick as one's little finger, and golden leaves; besides a gold cup five inches and a half in diameter, and more than two inches deep, solid, beautifully decorated with a pattern of Egyptian work in lines of lotus in *repousse*, finished on the inside with a tool, and worn evidently by frequent use. The rings comprise signets of gems, engraved, in many cases, with art of the highest order, and all being in perfect condition. There were likewise cylinders of Babylonian origin and use, some of which have been ascribed by Assyriologists to epochs, respectively, 1600, 1200, and 600 years B. C. A very considerable portion of the gems are scarabei of fine workmanship and easily recognizable origin; some of them bear Greek letters, others characters which are, severally, Egyptian or Assyrian. Not a few of the intagli are of the loveliest style. Among these we may notice an archaic Greek one, exhibiting Pluto and Proserpine. This, one authority has averred to be the finest example of its order in existence. Another gem bears Boreas, designed and sculptured with wonderful spirit; on a third is a naked figure, probably Venus. Of the Egyptian and Assyrian periods a great number of the finest instances exhibit sacred subjects. The materials are agate, onyx, cardelian, chalcedony, jasper, sard. This large discovery of engraved gems is likely, we understand, to affect the conclusions arrived at by experts in regard to some of the most important bearings of the subject to which these students are devoted, to throw quite unexpected light on the history of the glyptic art, and to correct many judgments hitherto held unchallengeable. Some of the gold ornaments are of hardly inferior value in history and art to the gems. Among these several are declared equal to the best Etruscan examples in design and execution, where comparisons can be made between chosen works. This class of relics includes objects, probably fibulae, which are enriched with superbly wrought *Chimæra*, rosettes, and honeysuckle-like decorations of Greek fashion, but subject to a decided and obvious Assyrian influence. Some are of solid gold, some of silver on gold, some of gold on

silver, some of gold on bronze; a few are of hollow gold. Some comprise enamels in the filling in of the petals of flowers and the eyes of the *Chimæra*, a material which has been illustrated in a similar service with regard to certain articles of bronze discovered in one of the other chambers. The only objects not wholly of gold which occurred in the first chamber were three beautiful rock crystal amphoræ, mounted in gold, a very large signet ring, or stamp, and three other rings of the same material; a necklace of rock crystal beads, alternating with golden ones, and having a pendant of rock crystal shaped like a bottle."

"New England in the Pacific."

At a late meeting of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, held in Boston, a paper was read by J. W. Austin, Esq., and reported as follows in a Boston newspaper :

Hon. James W. Austin of Boston then read the paper of the afternoon. Judge Austin chose for his subject, "New England in the Pacific," but he desired to speak more particularly of the influence that New England had exerted on the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands. These islands are fast approaching their centennial jubilee, for on the 19th of January, 1778, Captain Cook made them known to the civilized world; although it is thought with some reason that they were known to the Spaniards in the sixteenth century.

This discovery of the Sandwich Islands is particularly interesting to us because John Ledyard, a native of New England, and one of the earliest and most renowned of American travelers, was one of the officers of Cook's expedition. A sketch was given of his life, which was full of incident, showing his superior qualities and his varied experiences. An account was given of his last voyage up the Nile and of his death at Cairo in 1788. Instances were given of some of the early voyages from Boston to the South Seas, and the influence they exerted on the native race. Reference was made to the first missionaries of American Board of Foreign Missions, who left Boston for the Hawaiian Islands in 1819, services shortly before their departure having been held in the Park street Church. More than one hundred missionaries had gone from our shores, and one million dollars had been expended on the mission, which had proved one of the most successful ever established. A great amount of good had been accomplished, and the native race had been lifted from the darkness and despair of heathenism to a purer and brighter life.

The thanks of the society were voted to Judge Austin for his valuable and interesting paper.

☞ Professor Niemeyer of Yale College has painted a life size portrait of Captain Cook, which he has presented to the Yale University boat club. It was painted immediately after last summer's victories, and is an unusually good likeness. It will be placed permanently in the new boat house.

THE FRIEND.

JANUARY 1, 1877.

Annual Meeting of the Sailors' Home Association.

At the annual meeting of the Sailor's Home Society on the 26 inst. the Treasurer made the following report:

THE SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY	
IN ACCOUNT WITH CHAS. R. BISHOP, TREASURER.	
CREDITS.	
1875—Dec 27, by balance cash on hand.....	\$ 1 81
1876—Dec 22, by cash 12 months' rent of corner office.....	100 00
	———— \$101 81
DEBITS.	
1876—Dec 22, to pay G Seggelen & Co, water pipes.....	\$ 4 00
Dec 22, to pay Lewers & Dickson, lumber.....	20 51
Dec 22, to pay E Dunscombe, sundries.....	13 65
Balance.....	63 65
	———— \$101 81
CREDITS.	
1876—Dec 22, by balance.....	\$63 65
Honolulu, Dec 26, 1876.....	E. & O. E.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee read his annual report.

The affairs of the Home, during the past year, have been carried forward much as in former years, under the careful and efficient management of Mr. and Mrs. Dunscombe. The following memorandum has been furnished by Mr. Dunscombe, respecting the number of seamen boarding in the Home during the year 1876: 5 captains, 27 officers, and 114 seamen. No record is made of the occasional seamen, from the ships of war and other vessels who have occasionally been visitors and lodgers in the Home, neither of the numerous strangers and transient boarders who have been there accommodated.

From the Treasurer's report it will be seen, that a small balance remains unexpended.

The Y. M. C. A. has sustained in a most commendable and satisfactory manner their reading room. The importance of this feature of the establishment is such, that it could not be dispensed with, without serious detriment to the interests of seamen and strangers visiting Honolulu.

The depository for bibles and books, has been daily visited by seamen and others connected with shipping in port, while the depository for Hawaiian books and bibles has been largely frequented by Hawaiians and others.

From a review of all the separate departments of the Home, including the boarding and lodging, reading room and two bible depositories, it appears that the institution is doing the work designed by its establishment, nearly a quarter of a century ago, S. C. DAMON, Chairman of Com.

Honolulu, Dec. 26, 1876.

The election of six trustees to serve for three years, resulted as follows:—C. R. Bishop, re-elected; P. C. Jones, re-elected; B. F. Dillingham; H. M. Whitney; Jos. P. Cooke; E. P. Adams.

At the meeting of the Trustees of the Sailor's Home Society which took place after adjournment of the above meeting the following officers were duly elected:—S. N. Castle, President; P. A. Schaefer, Secretary; C. R. Bishop, Treasurer, Executive Committee, S. C. Damon; E. O. Hall; E. P. Adams.

The Samoan Palolo, or Time Keeper.

The Rev. S. L. Whitmee, a missionary in Samoa, writing upon Natural History, in an English Magazine, gives the following interesting facts about the *Palolo*:

"I begin now with 'a wonderful little time keeper.' I can imagine some asking, 'what is that? is it a watch, or what?' Don't be startled and disgusted when I tell you it is simply a sea-worm! This marine worm belongs to the class known to naturalists as *Annulata*, or ringed worms. Its Samoan name is *Palolo*, and its scientific name is *Palolo Viridis*, or the green *Palolo*.

"This worm is of so much importance in Samoa that it actually gives its name to the season which corresponds, as far as the tropics can correspond with a temperate climate, to our spring. But you must remem-

ber that spring on the southern side of the equator is in October instead of April. The *Palolo* appears in two months only of the year, October and November. On a certain morning every October, a little before sunrise, parts of the sea are alive with these worms, so that one may take them up by the handful. There is no chance connected with their appearance; they are always regular. The morning after the last quarter of the October moon *Palolo* are always to be found. On the second morning after the moon quarters a few may sometimes be found; but after that, they will not again be seen until the morning after the last quarter of the November moon, when they may be again found. From that time none are seen until October of the following year, when, as certainly as the moon quarters, so surely do the *Palolo* appear to delight the stomachs of the Samoans; for, you must know, these worms are actually eaten, and are esteemed the greatest delicacy which the islands produce. I doubt whether, in the estimation of Samoans, the most delicate dish which English or French cooks could provide would equal a handful of *Palolo* tied up in a piece of banana leaf, and thus baked on red-hot stones. But they do not like to hear their favorite dish called worms; they call the *Palolo* a fish."

General Cesnola's Cyprus Antiques.

The first collection made by this enthusiastic relic hunter, is still on exhibition in New York. A correspondent thus writes under date of Nov. 11th: "Parts of two days I spent most satisfactorily and profitably in the two art exhibitions which are now attracting considerable attention in New York city. They are made up from several hundreds of pictures which have been sent in by a number of wealthy gentlemen from their private galleries. Some of them are fine and costly, and have never been opened before to the public. Some of these paintings did attract and impress me strangely by some subtle power which I cannot attempt to define. In connection with the metropolitan collection, I saw the antiques which General Cesnola brought from Cyprus. Nothing since I came to America has pleased me more than these wonderful reminders of a past civilization. They were so numerous and in such a perfect state of preservation, that it was not at all difficult to fancy that as you gazed the ages were fading and melting away, and that you stood among those long-ago dwellers."

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—Mr. T. M. Reiche has removed his school to the house near the Theatre in Hotel street. It will re-open in a few days, and afford a good opportunity for pupils wishing to prepare for Oahu College. Mr. R. has succeeded to inspire confidence in his ability as a teacher, and seems highly qualified to urge pupils up the hill which appears so steep and difficult to the youthful aspirant. We only regret that a gentleman speaking and writing five or six languages, has not a wider field wherein to exercise his gifts.

According to the reasoning of some writer, — assuming great profundity and depth of argumentation—as quoted in the *Gazette* of Dec. 20th from the *New York Nation*, he has arrived at the conclusion that "clergymen as scientific men," are unfitted and disqualified to argue and reason upon the subject of Evolution, or comment upon Darwin, Huxley and Tyndall. The subject we suppose must be handled by editors, lawyers, doctors, scientists, college students and boarding-school girls, and not by McCosh, Hodge, Cooke, Parke or any gentleman wearing a black coat. Mr. Huxley may cross the Atlantic and inform the Americans that "*a gelatinous mass, so far as our present knowledge goes, is the foundation of life*," (see Huxley's Lectures reported in the *Tribune*) but his doctrine must not be questioned by a clergyman—his peculiar training unfits him to reason upon the subject. If Mr. Huxley and other scientists construct a universe without God's help and acknowledge no Infinite Creator, a minister or clergyman must not call the statement in question. As this writer would decline reasoning with ministers, we would commend to him the marines.

CHINESE CHRISTIANS.—Among the Chinese who arrived on Saturday are a number of professing Christians, who had been converted under the teaching of European missionaries at Hongkong, Canton and elsewhere. Last Tuesday these to the number of nineteen called upon the Rev. Dr. Damon, and through the colporteur, Sit Moon, were severally introduced, and exhibited their certificates of church membership and good standing, in churches founded in China by the Swiss, the Lutheran, and the church of England missionaries. Our principal objection to the Chinese as immigrants has been the demoralizing influence they have upon the Hawaiians; but if they come like these, with certificates of Christian character, then we say the more the better. We believe that no planter will be found, whatever his views on matters of religion, but would promptly express his preference for a gang of Christian Chinese laborers rather than heathens. Including five females, there are twenty-eight Christians among the late arrivals.—*P. C. Advertiser*, Dec. 23.

The Chinese immigrants referred to in the foregoing paragraph from the *Advertiser*, brought letters from the following missionaries in China: Rev. H. Bender, of Tchoughtshime; Rev. C. Prizsohe, Renish missionary; Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, English Church Mission Society of Hongkong (St. Stephens); Rev. R. Lecher, Rev. Charles Piton, and Mr. Schaub, Basle Mission. One of the immigrants exhibited an uncommonly flattering certificate from Mrs. E. Bender. It affords us great joy to welcome this company of Christian Chinamen. We are confident the influence is to be most salutary upon the Chinese community throughout the islands.

REV. H. W. BEECHER.—As the FRIEND has ever refrained from publishing articles, either pro or con, relating to the famous Brooklyn preacher while the trials have been going forward, we take great pleasure in now publishing the fact that Mr. Moulton has withdrawn his suit in the civil courts and paid the costs, and that the ecclesiastical association of which Mr. B. was a member has come out with the declaration, that "we regard our brother as worthy of our confidence and love, and express to him our sympathy in the severe trial through which he has passed." We hope this is the end of the long series of most malicious and unrighteous prosecutions of the greatest preacher of the age. The ancients had a saying that to understand a man, you must see how he carries himself in adversity. Never did a man, preacher or layman, carry himself more nobly than Mr. Beecher has done during these long years of persecution and prosecution. We don't believe there is another minister of the gospel of any denomination, who could or would have gone so bravely and steadily forward with his pulpit, platform and editorial labors. If at any stage of these trials the conduct of Mr. Beecher could have been submitted to a jury selected away from Brooklyn and New York city, or in foreign lands, we believe he would long since have been honorably acquitted. He may not always have been "wise as a serpent and harmless as a dove," but it is very certain that he has had a difficult part to play, and no doubt has come out a wiser and better man. It is to be hoped every gospel minister in America and the world will hereafter be more circumspect and prudent from the terrible struggle and experience through which Mr. Beecher has been called to pass.

*SIMPLE TRUST.—One of our correspondents thus writes: "We must not be over-anxious. I often think of the Christian sailor who when asked what he would do if his ship was lost, replied, 'God holds the sea in the hollow of his hand,—I should fall into his hand, and where could I be safer?' If we could always have such simple child-like faith, how much happier we should be."

"THESE FROM THE LAND OF SINIM," ISAIAH, XLIX:12.—In meeting a company of Christian Chinamen, we are forcibly reminded of the prophecy of Isaiah, which the best of commentators interpret as referring to China. The heaven of the gospel is at work. A vast change has taken place during the past seventy years, for on the 18th of September, 1807, Rev. Robert Morrison, the earliest English missionary, thus wrote from Canton to Mrs. Isabella Graham of New York: "The Chinese wonder why I came, when they come to me and find that I neither have to sell or wish to buy. I indeed have to propose to their acceptance 'the pearl of great price,' but dare not yet mention it. The Lord has in his good Providence, thrown in my way, unsought

for, a young Chinese, John Consequence, who was two years at Yale College with Mr. Dwight. John does not seem to possess much talent, but he may be very useful to me. He offered to teach me Chinese, a circumstance which I by no means anticipated."

—Can any of our readers give us any additional information about John Consequence, a Chinese who was a member of Yale College seventy years ago? There is no reference to him in either Williams' Middle Kingdom or Medhurst's China. He must have resided in New Haven, just prior to Obookiah's visit from these islands in 1808.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU, S. I.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 4—P M ss City of New York, Caverly, 10 days from Kandiav.
5—Am sh Fleetford, Taylor, 16 days from S Francisco
11—Brit bk Albert William, J Walker, 63 days from Newcastle, N S W.
12—Am bkne Discovery, T J Conner, 20 days from San Francisco.
14—R M S Australia, Wm Cargill, 7 days fm San Fran.
18—H B M's S Fantone, Coos Long, from Kealakua.
16—Brit sh Anglo Saxon, Harrington, 50 days from Hongkong
20—Am bk D C Murray, Fuller, 23 days from San Fran
20—Russ steam brig Siberia, Winter, 51 days from Port May, en route for San Francisco.
25—Am bk Alden Bessie, Noyes, 17 dys fm Portland, O
26—Haw bk R C Wyllie, Walters, 23 dys fm S Francisco
27—Brit bk Sunbeam, of the Royal Yacht Squadron, T Bracey, M P, fm Tahiti via Hilo.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 2—Am bkne Eureka, Wallace, for Humboldt.
2—Am wh bk Three Brothers, Owen, to cruise.
2—Am schr Mary E Russ, Cousins, for Humboldt.
2—Am bk Ceylon, Kelly, for Hongkong.
4—Am bk Edward James, O'Brien, for Hongkong.
5—P M ss City of New York, Caverly, for San Francisco
5—French sh National, Mazon, for San Francisco.
6—Am bk Syren, Newell, for New Bedford.
6—Am wh bk Norman, Campbell, to cruise.
8—Am sh Fleetford, Taylor, for Baker's Island.
14—Am schr W H Meyer, Brown, for San Francisco.
15—R M S Australia, Wm Cargill, for Sydney.
19—Haw schr Giovanni Apiani, Hempstead, for Guano Islands.
19—Am schr Ocean Pearl, Grinnell, for San Francisco.
19—Haw wh brig W H Allen, Gilety, to cruise.
19—Am wh bk Rainbow, Cogan, to cruise.
20—Russ steam brig Siberia, Winter, for San Francisco
27—Haw bk Mattie Macleay, Pope, for Portland, O.

MEMORANDA.

REPORT OF R M S AUSTRALIA, WM CARGILL, COMMANDER.—Last off from the P M ss Co's Wharf, San Francisco, at 9.15 a m of the 6th of December; at 9.45 a m, while proceeding down the bay the Oakland Ferry steamer Capitol ran into the Australia, damaging her starboard bow, causing her to put back to repair damage; at 9.15 a m of the 7th cast off from wharf and proceeded; at 10.15 cleared Golden Gate; noon, Farallon Light House, bearing NW by W. Fine weather with smooth sea prevailed until the night of the 11th, when strong breezes with hard squalls and heavy rain set in, which continued until midnight of the 13th. From that date until arrival in Honolulu light variable winds and calms prevailed; 7 p m of the 14th made fast to wharf.

ROBT Y GRAHAM, Purser.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS, U S A,
November 7th, 1876.

The disaster which has befallen the Arctic Whaling Fleet will make a dearth in Whalebone for several months to come, or until another year's catch. We may have a total catch of only 75,000 lbs this year, consequently prices will rule much higher than heretofore.

We are glad to inform you that though twelve out of twenty whalers were abandoned, their places will be supplied next year by at least eight other whalers, now on their passage North, and fitting here now for the Arctic Ocean, so that we hope in the Fall of 1877, to import from sixteen whalers at least 250,000 lbs of Arctic Bone, and be able to sell it at much lower figures than now held at.

The Arctic whaling will not be given up, and we hope in the future to give our customers a fair supply of Whalebone at fair prices. Meantime, we hope to have 75,000 lbs for use at such prices as supply and demand will justify. We are, yours truly,

L. H. BARTLETT & SONS.

Annexed please find the list of whalers comprising the fleet for 1877.

Osmani, Three Brothers, Rainbow, Mt Wollaston, Norman, Java, N Light, Florence, Cleone, Helen Mr, Europa, Lapwing, Mercury, Pacific, Progress, Roman, Thomas Pope, perhaps Eliza, Sea Breeze, D Webster, Milton, A A Fainsworth, John Jay and Dawn to be fitted from San Francisco.

REPORT OF AN BR D C MURRAY, A FULLER, MASTER.—Left San Francisco Nov 26th, in tow of Joe Redmond. The first 2 days strong breezes from NW to N and afterwards light from S and SW. During the trip we have had constant heavy NW swell and any amount of light baffling winds and calms. Dec 18th, at 6 a m, saw Hawaii bearing 88W; at sunset East Maui; 19th, 6 a m, saw Molokai, and at noon Oahu; arrived on the 20th, 23 days passage.

PASSENGERS.

FROM PORTLAND, O.—Per Edward James, Dec 1st—W Moffett, Jas Moffett, D Foster.

FOR PORTLAND, O.—Per Jane A Falkenburg, Dec 1st—F Haase, C Wright, Chas Cobb.

FOR ASCENSION ISLAND.—Per Norman, Dec 4th—H H Billings, H Howard.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—Per City of New York, Dec 4th—J D Sprockels, G S Wright and wife, Jno Morton, Miss Jennie Claus, Miss A Miller, D P Hammond, C Wright, G Knowles, Jas Clarke, J T Morrison, P H Rockwell, L G Hartwell, H Johnson, B Stringan, Dan Foster.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—Per Discovery, Dec 12th—S B Pike and wife, B A Bornford, G W Pascoe, L Kruger, M A Scott, Mrs Jos Bassett, Miss Smith, L T Turner, A Can, C Davis, W Haylett.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—Per Australia, Dec 14—Sir Martin Wood, H P Wainwright, Mrs Makee, Miss Makee, Jos Cooke and wife, Mrs Atherton, Dr Whitney, wife and 2 children, Mr Taylor, E P Adams, J W Pfleger, Mrs M L Smith, Mr Chapman and son, Mr Austin, wife and 2 children, Miss M L Gower, Miss Clara Slusser, Mr Slusser, Geo Snell, E J J Taylor, J J Bryan, Mr Hawchetta, Jas Keller, Mrs Lillis and 3 children, J Brighton, T Silvery, W P Clark, J Mallison, H Bradley and wife, Geo Lincoln, A End, Jno McGuire, F Rothgaj, Robert Owens, E Hawchetta, A Hastings, J G Knob, W A Thompson, H Hayes, J Jenkins, J Anderson, Miss Silvery, R W Meyer.

FOR SYDNEY.—Per Australia, Dec 15—Capt Dimond.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—Per Ocean Pearl, Dec 18th—S B Pike and wife, W Hahn.

FOR GUANO ISLANDS.—Per Giovanni Apiani, Dec 19th—Messrs Cook, Grafton and Kennedy, and 3 native laborers.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—Per D C Murray, Dec 20th—Dr Kittridge, wife, and 3 children, Mrs E W Perrin, Miss Annie Willifong, J H Hull, R R Dozier, T G Hughes, Col Sam Norris, G F Barker, H D Clifton, Jno Colstedt.

FOR FANNING'S ISLAND.—Per Kinau, Dec 29—Wm Greig, Geo McIntyre.

MARRIED.

GREEN—PARIS.—At Cloverdale, California, Sept 17th, by the Rev Mr Atherton, Pastor of the Congregational Church, J E GREEN, Esq, of California, to Miss MARY A PARIS, daughter of the Rev J D Paris, of the Sandwich Islands.

BROWN—WUNDEBERG.—In Honolulu, December 27th, by Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, Mr. FRANK BROWN to Miss CAROLINE H. WUNDEBERG, both of this city.

DIED.

KENNEDY.—At Kona, Hawaii, Nov 25th, Mr SAMUEL KENNEDY, a native of C leraine, Ireland, aged 30 years. He was a relative of Mr McKeague, of Koolau on this island.

LAMBERT.—In this city Dec 16th, Capt W M LAMBERT, aged 43 years, a native of Tisbury, Mass. He has resided on the islands since 1858, and was last master of the Kaula Packet Marion. He leaves a widow and one child to mourn his loss.

NEWTON.—At Kahuahua, Molokai, Dec 27th 1876, MARY IDA, daughter of R. and Mary Newton. Aged 9 months and 7 days.

Information Wanted.

Respecting John Trask, 24 years ago, attached to American whaleship Navy. Communicate with editor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5th, 1876.—Rev. Damon.—Dear Sir: I have not heard anything of my father for some time, and I am uneasy if you would please send me whatever information of him that you can I would be greatly obliged.

Yours truly, W. E. WEEKS.

No. 7, Yerba Buena St. S. F. Cal.

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Attorney at Law.

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Seamen's Friend.

The Heavenly Race.

HEB. xlii: 1 & 2.

Raise thine eye, Christian, grovel here no longer
 'Mid these low scenes unworthy of thy nature;
 Lo clouds of witnesses wonder at thy folly,
 Gazing upon thee.

Thy sainted mother, 'mid that throng celestial,
 Pain would address thee, speaking to thy spirit
 Words that would wake thee from thy sinful torpor,
 Words fraught with meaning.

Cast from thee quickly every sin's incumbrance;
 Up, and be girded, run the race celestial;
 Lo the rich prize, a crown of fadeless glory
 Urges thee onward.

Scan thou the path that Jesus trod before thee;
 Look to the Savior,—author of salvation,
 Strength he will give to render thee victorious,
 Light from his footsteps marks the path to glory,—
 Narrow but pleasant.

Let thy affections rest on things supernal;
 Earth's richest treasures are unworthy, transient;
 That heavenly good unfading and eternal
 Shines bright before thee.

Years urge thee onward in their rapid courses
 'Mid worldly pleasures cheating, evanescent,
 'Mid cheering prospects doomed to disappointment,—
 Mixed good and evil.

Brief is the period of thine earthly trial;
 Strong the inducement to thy faithful working,
 Christ's love constraining, holiest of motives,—
 Dost thou not feel it?

Happy to thee the new year now commencing,
 Filled may it be with ministries of mercy,
 And the assurance of the benediction,
 "Come faithful servant,

Enter the kingdom fitted for thy dwelling,"
 Where the redeemed, in blessedness unending,
 Joy in the presence of the loving Savior,
 Singing his praises.

Jan. 1, 1877.

ALIQUIS.

What is the Gospel?

This question is asked, but not answered in the last issue of the FRIEND. The gospel is *glad tidings*. To the shepherds of Bethlehem the angel brought the gospel of great joy, when he announced that a Savior was born, who is Christ the Lord. The gospel is "the plan of redemption through Christ, comprising all its doctrines, precepts, promises and privileges." Its motives are various, adapted to draw and to move all classes of the sinful children of men. To the weary and heavy laden, rest is offered. This offer is to the wicked, who are like the troubled sea that cannot rest. Jehovah says, "I have loved thee with an everlasting love; therefore with loving kindness have I drawn thee." And the Savior said, "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." But there are those who will not be influenced by the loving kindness of their heavenly Father,—who refuse to yield to this drawing. For such the gospel has another motive, the faithful announcement of the terrible consequence of persistence in unbelief. Thus said the Savior to the Jews who rejected him, "There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth, when ye shall see

Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, and all the prophets in the kingdom of God, and you yourselves thrust out." The writer of the article referred to must not think that "the self-seeking that invests in the other world," is an utterly selfish motive. Eternal life is to be the portion of those, who by patient continuance in well doing seek for honor, and glory, and immortality. Says Barrow, "There is a necessary and unavoidable, an innocent and allowable, a worthy and commendable self-love. Reason alloweth such a self-love as moveth us to the pursuance of anything good and useful, which does not contain in it any essential turpitude or iniquity." That self-love is according to the will of God, is evident from the second great command, "*Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.*" When self-love becomes exorbitant, it is wrong, it is selfishness: and selfishness is to be avoided and exterminated as the very essence of sin.

Says Barrow again, "There is a self-love originally implanted by God himself in our nature, in order to the preservation and enjoyment of our being." Together with this self-love there is also implanted in our nature a longing for something nobler, purer, more enduring than this world can give. To this self-love, to this longing are the motives of the gospel addressed. It sets life and death before the children of men, and bids them choose wisely. And if they choose the favor of God which is life, if they choose to lay up a treasure in heaven rather than one on earth, are they to be charged with "a shrewder and longer-headed selfishness than that enterprise which is satisfied with earthly stocks and securities"?

In religion, as well as in business, we are to have regard to profit and loss. Thus the Savior asks, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" And Paul testifies that "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come." "The sanctions of rewards and penalties in another world," and in this also, are not to be neglected if we would follow the great Teacher; yet the transcendent "love of God in giving his only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life," should be brought home to the heart with all earnestness as the most powerful and most glorious motive that we can feel. Salvation is not of works, not of merit, but solely of grace; yet, in order to secure it, certain conditions are to be complied with. These are repentance and faith. Now the gospel offers eternal life on these most reasonable and easy conditions, therefore it is glad tidings.

ALIQUIS.

The wealth of Cardinal Antonelli is generally reckoned at from fifteen to twenty millions, without speaking of his collection of ancient and valuable objects, which represent at least a million and a half. The cardinal possessed one of the finest assortments of precious stones which exist in Europe; diamonds of all forms and of the purest water, incomparable emeralds, pearls and torques of unknown size—a veritable oriental treasure. Then, unique pieces of rock crystal, some fine pictures, the richest lace and admirable tissues of the best periods.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, 150 Nassau Street, New York City, has established a DEPOSITORY AT 757 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, with Rev Frederick E Shearer as District Secretary for the Pacific Coast. This Depository is the Head-quarters of the Coast for ALL SUNDAY SCHOOL AND RELIGIOUS LITERATURE, and has the special agency for the CALIFORNIA BIBLE SOCIETY. THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION. CONGREGATIONAL PUBLISHING SOCIETY, PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION, HENRY HOYT, ROBT CARTER & BROS., RANDOLPH & CO., and other leading publishers. SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES will be selected with great care, and sold at New York prices and discounts. BOOKS WILL BE SENT BY MAIL TO MINISTERS at the discount allowed by New York Houses, and postage added,—the price and postage payable in United States Currency. Thus Sunday Schools and Ministers will be supplied at New York rates, and receive any book to be found in San Francisco in the shortest possible time.

Special Notice. Information Wanted

Respecting WILLIAM LITTLEFIELD, who left England about fifty years ago, on board the whaling ship *Fame*, for a cruise in the Pacific, and reported as wrecked at the Marquesas Islands. The ship is reported to have been taken to Valparaiso, and there condemned. There was a report that said William Littlefield left the Marquesas Islands and came to Honolulu with two of his shipmates. He had two brothers, James and Cornelius. The latter went to America, and is now living with his son, William Littlefield, 168 East 32d street, New York City. If any information can be furnished it will be most gratefully received. Letters may be addressed to William Littlefield 168 East 32d street, New York, or to the Editor of THE FRIEND, or Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu.

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August.....18	August.....24
September.....13	September.....21
October.....11	October.....19
November.....8	November.....14
December.....6	December.....16

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FORT STREET CHURCH—Rev. W. Frear, Pastor, corner of Fort and Beretania streets. Preaching on Sundays at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 10 A. M.

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH—Rev. H. H. Parker, Pastor, King street, above the Palace. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 9½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—Under the charge of Rt. Rev. Bishop Maigret, assisted by Rev. Father Hermann; Fort street, near Beretania. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

KAUMAKAPILI CHURCH—Rev. M. Kuaea, Pastor, Beretania street, near Nuuanu. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH—Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Alfred Willis, D. D.; Clergy, Rev. Rob't Dunn, M. A., Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, St. Andrew's Temporary Cathedral, Beretania street, opposite the Hotel. English services on Sundays at 6½ and 11 A. M., and 2½ and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at the Clergy House at 10 A. M.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Having returned to Honolulu to reside, has resumed the practice of his profession. Any one desiring his service, either Medical or Surgical, can find him at the Capt. Snow Cottage, adjoining the Hawaiian Hotel. de-1876

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*Pure religion and undefiled before God, the Father, is this:
To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep one's self unspotted from the world.*

Edited by a Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

Prisoners.

The subject of prisoners is not one to awaken pleasant thoughts and associations, still it is one which ought to call forth interest.

Often as prisoners are seen at their ignoble labor, or marching in silence to or from their place of confinement, feelings of aversion arise, and the subject is dismissed with relief. Or feelings that their punishment is merited, that they have brought on themselves their bondage, frees the mind of pity and sympathy. Their servitude and chains; coarse fare and odious dress seem a just recompense for their ill-deserts. It is the instinctive impulse for self protection, for safety and security that reconciles the mind to their condition. Having forfeited the right to enjoy freedom they must bear the consequences.

It is true that the right of the state, of society, to punish those who offend against its laws, established for the security and protection of persons and property, is just. It is of Divine origin, and is one of the fundamental principles of governments.

With the progress of civilization the rights of prisoners have received more and more consideration. During the earlier periods after the institution of places of imprisonment for criminals the theory was mainly to make them places of punishment, and prisoners once sentenced were deemed scarcely worthy of considerations of humanity.

In despotic countries it was often a matter of state policy that even all means of identifying persons immured in prison should be erased, so that from the moment of their apprehension they should cease to belong to the living world, and their actual death was a matter of no event to any human being but the prison officers.

The inventive genius of cruel men was taxed to devise unique methods of discipline. Chains, the thumb screw, iron collar, sheers, crank, treadmill, stocks, shower bath and the lash were some of them. And the accounts of the places where prisoners were confined, from the galleys of the Mediterranean, to the Scottish dungeons hewn in solid rock tell of the estimation in which they were held.

With the advance of enlightenment and the growth of intelligence those barbarous systems have given place to the modern institutions prepared for persons under sen-

tence of law. In the construction of prisons regard is now had for the health, comfort and welfare of those who are to live in them. In the discipline and management attention is given to the improvement and reformation of the prisoners.

Inducements are offered them to profit by experience, and to ameliorate their own condition. Their rights are recognized, and one great aim is to induce them to reform. In many prisons libraries, reading rooms, evening schools and religious services are maintained. And it might appear as though they were not much to be pitied. But under the most improved system, and the most earnest efforts of well disposed prisoners there still remain the weighty facts, ever present to the mind, of the involuntary servitude, restraint of liberty, the stigma and reproach, from which there is no escape.

There are those indeed who care not for pity or scorn, and who bring on themselves stern discipline. But there are many who are burdened with a sense of degradation, and an oppression which crushes them.

There is much in the condition of prisoners to appeal strongly to our feelings and sympathy, and much to prompt the purest efforts in their behalf. There can scarcely be more noble work than to endeavor to inspire the desponding and despairing with fresh impulse and life; to encourage the one who knows that he has wronged himself and others, and feels that he is down, and that his fellow men despise him; to restore to life the hope and ambition which are life to the soul.

Though many prisoners come from the more ignorant classes, and are not capable of very intense feeling, or have not keen sensibilities, still they are subject in a greater or less degree to the same influences as the more intelligent. Every one has a better nature, a sensitive spot somewhere which will respond to good influences.

The following lines written in the San Francisco county jail some months ago contain very touching sentiments and truth:

In prison walls where men together lie,
Mid noxious fumes, shut out from light of sky,
The constant burden of each arching thought,
The one sad lesson which life has taught,
Is this. It might have been,
The old man's murmur, as he passes to and fro,
Sad retrospection burning through his brain,
The scenes of youth, his manhood's early flow,
Telling of joys never to come again
Is still. It would have been.
The youth's reflection on his early blight,
Career cut off in its yet morning light,
His mother's grief, his father's hopeless woe,
Ring in his ears in constant, ceaseless flow
The theme. It could have been.
The woman's dream, looked in her dreary cell,
As girlhood's purer days once more return,

While tears, unbidden, their sad story tell,
Scared in her heart the words which bitter burn,
Are these. It should have been.

The honest prayer must be from every manly heart,
God grant the chance to every stricken one,
To thrust the sable curtains of their sins apart,
And, in the ray of hopes bright shining sun
To say. It yet may be.

Machine Praying.

Said a good brother the other day, referring to the advertisement of the week of prayer, "I see they are getting ready for another spell of Machine Praying."

The devout Tartar fastens a written prayer to the rim of the prayer wheel and causes it to spin rapidly, each revolution counts as a complete prayer, the greater the number of revolutions, the more credit will he get with his particular deity, and the more rapidly he spins the wheel, the sooner will he be through his devotions. The believing Romanist repeats the Lord's prayer over and over again, keeping tally on his beads; the greater the number of repetitions the better. Against Protestants, the charge of machine praying lies with less apparent force, though, doubtless, purely mechanical praying is exceedingly common among them.

The idea of the annual week of prayer is no more open to a charge of this kind than is the regular observance of public worship on Sundays, though both may be and often are carried out in an unworthy spirit. The week of prayer is similar in purpose to the Episcopalian and Roman Catholic Lent, and though of a more popular character, has similar benefits. It should be welcomed and gladly observed, rather than avoided and ridiculed. We are well aware that this period of prayer and worship is too often made the occasion of carefully planned efforts for religious excitement; that it is selected before-hand as a good opportunity for getting up what is called a revival of religion, and the luke-warmness and indolence of the year is atoned for by what might be called a religious spurt, in which a nervous, unhealthy emotion is apt to be produced, especially among children who, of all others, should be shielded from such influences. But such a feature of the week of prayer no more belongs to it than the clouds belong to the mountain-top which they obscure. We regard it as the duty of our doubtful brother to attend and contribute his influence to make the season one of glad worship and heartfelt prayer.

Rev. Augustus Blauvelt has been suspended by the Classis of the Reformed (Dutch) church, to which he belonged, because his views are not in accordance with the formulas of the church. If his brethren did not agree with him, and did not choose to stand sponsors for him, they had a perfect right to say so, and this is all that suspension comes to. We dissent from most of that peculiar in Mr. Blauvelt's views, but we do not suppose that his next articles in Scribner will have one less reader or any less consideration from its readers because he is suspended.—*Christian Union*.